DOCKET NO. W-03783A-12-0023

DECISION NO.

ORDER

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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION CUMMINION

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COMMISSIONERS

GARY PIERCE - Chairman **BOB STUMP** SANDRA D. KENNEDY

PAUL NEWMAN BRENDA BURNS Arizona Corporation Commission

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Open Meeting November 7 and 8, 2012 Phoenix, Arizona

NECESSITY.

BY THE COMMISSION:

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF

MICHAEL W. SCHULTZ AND PAMELA J.

SCHULTZ DBA RINCON CREEK WATER COMPANY FOR CANCELLATION OF

CERTIFICATE OF CONVENIENCE AND

Having considered the entire record herein and being fully advised in the premises, the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Commission") finds, concludes, and orders that:

FINDINGS OF FACT

Procedural History

- On May 3, 2010, Michael W. Schultz and Pamela J. Schultz d/b/a Rincon Creek Water 1. Company ("Rincon Creek" or "Company"), filed with the Commission an application for approval to sell its water system assets and transfer its certificate of convenience and necessity ("CC&N") to William Shirley and Gretchen Shirley (the "Shirleys," and together with Rincon Creek, the "Applicants") ander Docket No. W-03783A-10-0172 ("Transfer Application").
- On October 5, 2010, the Commission's Utilities Division Staff ("Staff") filed its Staff Report recommending approval of the Transfer Application subject to certain conditions, and on November 26, 2010, the Applicants docketed their comments to the Staff Report.
- 3. On October 18, 2010, a Procedural Order was docketed setting a hearing on the Transfer Application for December 10, 2010. Rincon Creek provided notice of the hearing and no comments were filed in response.
 - The hearing convened as scheduled and no members of the public were present. The

Applicants were represented by Mr. Schultz and the Shirleys, and Staff was represented by counsel. During the hearing, several questions arose about the Company's failure to charge for service and whether Rincon Creek's CC&N was necessary. At the hearing's conclusion, the record was held open pending the issuance of a Procedural Order directing the parties to file legal briefs addressing these issues. The Procedural Order was docketed August 15, 2011.

- 5. On September 9, 2011, Lawrence V. Robertson, Jr., filed a Notice of Retention and Entry of Appearance stating the Applicants had retained him to represent them.
 - 6. The parties filed their opening and reply briefs as directed.
- 7. By a Procedural Order filed December 1, 2011, a procedural conference was held on December 15, 2011, to discuss potential solutions to the questions and concerns raised during the hearing in light of subsequent changes in the Company's circumstances. As a result, on January 23, 2012, the Applicants filed a Motion to (i) Withdraw Application, (ii) Administratively Close Docket and (iii) Transfer Pleadings and Hearing Record to New Docket ("Motion to Withdraw"). The Applicants stated they had discussed the Motion to Withdraw with Staff and Staff did not object.
- 8. At the same time as the Applicants filed the Motion to Withdraw, Rincon Creek filed an Application for Order Canceling Certificate of Convenience and Necessity, requesting that the Commission issue an order finding that Rincon Creek is no longer a public service corporation and canceling the Company's CC&N ("Cancellation Application"). Rincon Creek provided notice of the Cancellation Application and no comments were filed in response.
- 9. On February 14, 2012, a Procedural Order was filed administratively closing the Transfer Application docket and incorporating its record into Cancellation Application's docket in the interest of administrative efficiency.
 - 10. On April 10, 2012, Staff filed a Request for Procedural Conference.
- 11. By a Procedural Order docketed April 16, 2012, a procedural conference was held on May 2, 2012, to discuss procedural requirements and other issues concerning the Cancellation Application.
- 12. A Procedural Order was docketed May 4, 2012, setting filing deadlines for the Staff Report and the Company's response.

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Staff filed its Staff Report June 1, 2012. Rincon Creek filed its Comments on 13. Commission Staff's June 1, 2012, Staff Report on June 11, 2012 ("Response"), and Staff submitted a Notice of Filing Clarifying Comments on June 15, 2012 ("Clarification").

Rincon Creek Background

- In Decision No. 31532 (April 30, 1959), the Commission granted a CC&N to Gilbert 14. G. Acosta to provide water service in an area covering approximately one and three-quarter square miles east of Tucson at the base of the Rincon Mountains. Rincon Creek's rates and charges were set in Decision No. 31637 (June 22, 1959). Mr. Acosta operated the system as Rincon Creek Water Company. Over the years, the Acostas gave a few parcels of land within the certificated area to others and provided water to them for free.1
- On July 3, 1991, the Schultzes purchased the Acosta's ranch property ("Ranch 15. Property") from the Estate of Mary G. Acosta ("Estate") located within the certificated area. Incidental to this purchase, the Schultzes also bought Rincon Creek and assumed operations and maintenance of the water system.² Mr. Schultz held the Company as a sole proprietorship, but used the same business name.³
- On August 5, 1993, the Schultzes and the Estate filed a joint application for 16. Commission approval of the sale of the water system assets and transfer of the CC&N. Commission approved the application in Decision No. 58595 (April 8, 1994). At that time, Rincon Creek had four unmetered connections. The Schultzes planned to develop the Ranch Property, but anticipated adding only one additional customer in the near future. The Decision noted that the rates set in 1959 were still in effect and ordered that "Rincon Creek Water Company shall continue billing its customers those rates and charges currently in effect until further Order of the Commission."4
- In January 2010, Mr. Schultz⁵ and the Shirleys signed a purchase agreement for the 17. Ranch Property ("Purchase Agreement"). In an April 20, 2010, addendum to the Purchase

Transcript of December 10, 2010, pages 38-39, 50. (Hereinafter, "Tr. at .")

² Tr. at 9; Decision No. 58595 (April 8, 1994), page 3.

³ Transfer Application, page 1. Decision No. 58595, page 6.

During a procedural conference held December 15, 2011, the Applicants noted that Mr. and Mrs. Schultz divorced some time after the purchase of Rincon Creek. Transcript of December 15, 2011, Procedural Conference, page 15.

Agreement, the Shirleys bought Rincon Creek for \$35,000, as well as an Arizona Department of Water Resources ("ADWR") Groundwater Service Provider Right, an ADWR Irrigation Grandfathered Water Right Certificate, and ownership of the wells on the Ranch Property ("Addendum").⁶ After closing on the real estate transaction, the Shirleys assumed operation of the water system.⁷

Transfer Application

- 18. On May 3, 2010, Mr. Schultz and the Shirleys filed the Transfer Application with the Commission. At the time of filing, Rincon Creek provided water to five customers, one of which was the Shirleys as owners of the Ranch Property. In the Staff Report, Staff noted Rincon Creek's water system consisted of two wells, two storage tanks, two pressure tanks and the distribution system, but observed that the customers' lines and the wells were not metered. Staff recommended approval of the Transfer Application subject to certain conditions, one of which was that Rincon Creek should install meters on customers' lines and the wells.
- 19. At the hearing on the Transfer Application, Mr. Schultz testified that during his ownership of Rincon Creek, he never charged for water service and paid for system repairs and improvements himself. Mr. Schultz stated that he was not aware that Rincon Creek was required to charge his customers for service.⁸
- 20. As when Mr. Schultz bought the Company, the Shirleys' purchase of Rincon Creek's assets was incidental to the purchase of the Ranch Property. Mr. Shirley testified that they purchased the Ranch Property for the purpose of building a small guest ranch consisting of eight casitas. The water for the casitas would be provided by the Rincon Creek, but the guest ranch would be on a master meter and paid for by the Shirleys as its owners.

DECISION NO. 73587

⁶ A copy of the Purchase Agreement and Addendum are attached as exhibits to the Transfer Application. According to Staff, the Acostas (rather than Rincon Creek or Mr. Schultz) are listed as the registered owners of the well supplying water to customers. There is also a back-up well on the Ranch Property registered to Mr. Schultz. Staff Report to Transfer Application, Attachment A, page 2.

⁷ Tr. at 29.

⁸ Tr. at 11-12.

⁹ Tr. at 15-16. The Shirleys purchased the Ranch Property for \$1.65 million separate from the \$35,000 they paid for the water system. Transfer Application, Purchase Agreement, Addendum and Affidavit of Value exhibits.

¹⁰ Mr. Shirley testified that the guest ranch had been approved by Pima County as a Type 1 Minor Resort. Tr. at 52.

²⁸ Tr. at 23-24.

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¹² Tr. at 20.

¹³ Tr. at 19, 23. 25

Tr. at 26-27.

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regarding his purchase of the water system, the customers were adamant they had agreements with the Acostas that they would receive their water for free and insisted it was their right not to be charged for water. 12 Mr. Shirley stated he understood that Rincon Creek had Commission-approved rates, but he could find nothing specifically requiring the Company to collect revenue from its customers and he did not intend to charge for water service. 13

Mr. Shirley testified that during his discussions with Rincon Creek's customers

When asked if he would object to a recommendation requiring Rincon Creek to file a 22. rate case, Mr. Shirley stated he was not sure what that meant but if it was required, he would seek legal advice on what it entails as well as advice about whether Rincon Creek is required to charge its customers for water. 14 Mr. Shirley testified that the revenue generated by the sale of water to the customers would only total about \$100 per month, but he has sufficient financial resources to operate and maintain the water system.¹⁵ According to Mr. Shirley, they have no plans to extend the CC&N or add customers, and noted they had consulted with a regulations advisor and an attorney about possibly reducing the size of the certificated area. He stated: "We're not looking to operate a water company for profit. We are looking to get along with our neighbors and operate a guest ranch."17

Staff witness Kiana Sears testified to Staff's position that a regulated water company's collection of revenue from its customers is not optional. 18 Ms. Sears stated Staff learned during the review of the Transfer Application that Rincon Creek had never charged its customers for water, and concluded the Company had been out of compliance with Decision No. 31637 for over 50 years. 19 Staff recommended that the Commission direct Rincon Creek to file a rate application twelve months after installation of meters on the customers' lines and the wells.²⁰

At the hearing's conclusion, the record was held open pending the issuance of a 24.

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27 Tr. at 9

²³ Applicants' Reply Brief, pages 3-4.

Procedural Order closing the record or directing the parties to file briefs regarding the issues raised at hearing.²¹ Subsequently, a Procedural Order was docketed ordering the parties to file legal briefs addressing three questions: 1) whether Rincon Creek was required to charge customers for water service; 2) if it was found that Rincon Creek's failure to charge customers for service is a violation of Decision No. 31637, whether any action should be taken against the Company; and 3) whether the matter might more appropriately be addressed as an adjudication not a public service corporation.

25. In their briefs, Staff and the Applicants disagreed about whether Rincon Creek is legally obligated to collect revenue from its customers for water service, but Staff stated it would not pursue any action against Rincon Creek as long as the Company started charging its customers for water using the Commission-approved rates. Staff and the Applicants agreed that the Company's current situation likely would not satisfy the criteria enumerated in Decision No. 55568 for adjudication not a public service corporation.

26. In the Applicants' briefs they noted that since the hearing, two customers had disconnected from Rincon Creek and now receive their water from an unrelated private well, leaving only two others and the Shirleys as customers. Further, the Shirleys had discussed with these customers the possibility of entering into a well-sharing agreement, which would leave Rincon Creek with no customers.²² The Applicants asserted that given these changes in circumstance:

[T]here is no plausible reason why Rincon Creek Water Company should continue to be regulated as a public service corporation, nor why the Commission should have the related ongoing burden of regulatory oversight. Furthermore, given these specific factual circumstances, it makes no sense to subject Shirley to the time and expense of doing all that would be necessary to prepare and process a formal application requesting adjudication of Rincon Creek Water Company not a public service corporation. That is particularly so, given (i) the specific circumstances surrounding Rincon Creek Water Company, and (ii) the Commission's discretion to waive one (1) or more of the criteria set forth in its Decision No. 55568. However, if for some reason the Commission is unable or unwilling to waive full compliance with the criteria set forth in Decision No. 55568, then Shirley requests as an alternative that the Commission issue a decision extinguishing Rincon Creek Water Company's CC&N, given the specific circumstances of the instant proceeding.

DECISION NO. 73587

²² Applicants' Opening Brief, page 7. Appendix B of the Applicants' Opening Brief contains copies of letters from the two former customers confirming they no longer received water from Rincon Creek.

27. During a procedural conference on December 15, 2011, the parties discussed these issues and proposed several alternatives to resolve them. Ultimately, Rincon Creek concluded it would be better to withdraw the Transfer Application and file an application to cancel its CC&N.

Cancellation Application

28. Rincon Creek filed its Cancellation Application explaining that not only were two of its five customers no longer receiving water service from Rincon Creek, but the Shirleys and the remaining customers entered into a well-sharing agreement on January 19, 2012 ("WSA"), leaving Rincon Creek without any customers. The Shirleys noted the WSA does not contemplate adding new users. Additionally, the WSA states it becomes null and void if the Commission does not approve the Cancellation Application. The Shirleys reiterated that their main interest in acquiring the water system was to provide water to the guest ranch, not necessarily to own and operate a water company. The Company asserted that "if the Commission received an application today requesting a CC&N for the purpose of providing water service to five (5) or less customers, in all likelihood it would deny the request."

29. Rincon Creek concluded that given its present circumstances it is not a public service corporation. In support of its position, the Company applied the factors enumerated in *Natural Gas Service Co. et al. v. Serv-Yu Cooperative, Inc*, 70 Ariz. 235, 219 P.2d 324 (1950) ("Serv-Yu"), to its current status as follows:

<u>Factor No. 1</u> (What the Entity Actually Does): Company has no customers and no longer provides water service to the public.

<u>Factor No. 2</u> (Dedication of Property to a Public Use): In light of the response to Factor No. 1, Company's property is no longer dedicated to a public use.

<u>Factor No. 3</u> (Articles of Incorporation): Company is not a corporation, a limited liability company, a partnership, a joint venture or any other legal or formal entity; and, as a consequence, does not have any articles of incorporation, articles of organization, partnership agreement or joint venture agreement. Company is simply a name adopted by Schultz (and Schultz's predecessor-in-interest) for business purposes when water service was being provided to members of the

DECISION NO. 73587

²⁴ Response, Appendix A, WSA Recitals, page 1. Mr. Shirley testified that as a part of his discussions with Pima County for approval of a Type 1 Minor Resort, he agreed not to build any homes on the Ranch Property. Tr. at 52.

WSA, Section 11(d), page 7.

Cancellation Application, pages 2-3.
 Cancellation Application, page 3.

public.

<u>Factor No. 4</u> (Service of a Commodity in Which Public is Generally Held to Have an Interest): As noted in response to Factor No. 1, Company no longer provides a commodity or service in which the public might have an interest.

<u>Factor No. 5</u> (Monopolizing or Intending to Monopolize): Company has no intent to monopolize, nor does Schultz (or Shirley). To the contrary, by means of this Application, Schultz seeks to have Company's current exclusive right to provide water service cancelled.

<u>Factor No. 6</u> (Acceptance of Substantially All Requests for Service): Company has not received any new requests for service in recent years. To the contrary, former customers have either fully disconnected from Company's water system or now receive water under a well-sharing agreement which does not allow for additional connections. Thus, Company is not accepting substantially all (or any) requests for water service.

<u>Factor No. 7</u> (Service Under Contracts): Company has no contracts for water service.

<u>Factor No. 8</u> (Competition with Other Public Service Corporations): Company heretofore has not been in competition with other public service corporations; and, if this Application is granted, Company will not be in competition with any public service corporations in the future.

Accordingly, absent possession of the CC&N which this Application seeks to cancel, Company is not and will not be a public service corporation under a $\underline{\text{Serv-Yu}}$ analysis.²⁸

- 30. In its Staff Report on the Cancellation Application, Staff briefly summarized some of the WSA, stating that "the agreement gives each party an equal ownership in the well." Based on Staff's review of the WSA, the documentation contained in the record, and the information provided by the Company and the Shirleys, Staff recommended approval of the Cancellation Application. Application.
- 31. Rincon Creek filed a Response clarifying that the Shirleys are the well's sole owners and, although the parties have an equal right to withdraw, transport and use water from the well, the WSA does not convey any ownership interests in the well to the other two signatories.³¹
 - 32. Staff acknowledged the Shirleys' ownership in its Clarification, but concluded the

²⁸ Cancellation Application, pages 3-4.

²⁹ Staff Report, page 1.

³⁰ The Staff Report also included alternative recommendations if the Commission decided cancellation of Rincon Creek's CC&N is not in the public interest. Since we are approving the Cancellation Application, we are not addressing the alternative recommendations.

³¹ Response, page 2.

effect of the WSA is that all the parties benefit equally under its terms. Staff stated this clarification 1 did not change its recommendation that the Commission should find Rincon Creek is no longer a 2 3 public service corporation and approve the Cancellation Application. Staff asserted its conclusions 4 are supported by Arizona Water Company v. Arizona Corp. Comm'n, 161 Ariz. 389, 778 P.2d 1285 (App. 1989). In that case, owners of a shared well extended water service to two individuals who did 5 6 not have an ownership interest in the well. Arizona Water Company complained that the well owners 7 were acting as a public service corporation within Arizona Water Company's certificated area by 8 providing water service to the two non-owners. The Commission disagreed and concluded that under the facts of the case, the well's owners were not acting as a public service corporation. On appeal, 10 the court applied the factors enumerated in Serv-Yu to the facts as presented and upheld a superior

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Conclusion

court judgment affirming the Commission's decision.

- 33. The Commission granted Rincon Creek's CC&N in 1959, but it never had more than five customers at any point and the Company never metered the lines or charged its customers for water service,³² and as of January 2012, Rincon Creek no longer has any customers. The Shirleys stated they have no specific desire to operate a water company as a for-profit venture; they only purchased the system because it was part of the Ranch Property. Rincon Creek asserts that the application of the Serv-Yu factors to its present situation shows it is not a public service corporation.
- 34. Rincon Creek has not received a request for service for years, but if the need for water service arises after cancellation of its CC&N, a map of Rincon Creek's certificated area shows there are three other Commission-regulated water companies either adjacent to or near Rincon Creek that could potentially extend water service to Rincon Creek's currently certificated area.³³
- Based upon the evidence and testimony presented by Rincon Creek and the Shirleys, and under applicable Arizona law, we find that Rincon Creek is not a public service corporation. Cancellation of Rincon Creek's CC&N is in the public interest and Staff's recommendation that the

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³² Tr. at 10-12. In the Transfer Application, Rincon Creek noted there are no refunds due on main extension agreements, security deposits or meter and service line installations.

The water companies are Rincon Water Company, Saguaro Water Company and Spanish Trail Water Company. Memorandum docketed by Staff on February 21, 2012.

1 Commission approve the Cancellation Application is reasonable and should be adopted. 2 36. Further, because 1) Rincon Creek provided notice of the Transfer Application and of 3 the Cancellation Application; 2) a hearing was held on the Transfer Application; 3) the record of the 4 Transfer Application was incorporated into this docket; 4) no customers objected to cancellation of 5 Rincon Creek's CC&N or requested a hearing on the matter; 5) Rincon Creek no longer has any customers; and 6) we have found that cancellation of Rincon Creek's CC&N is in the public interest, 7 we find that a hearing in this matter is not necessary. 8 **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW** 9 1. Rincon Creek has been a public service corporation within the meaning of Article XV 10 of the Arizona Constitution and A.R.S. §§ 40-281 and 40-285. 11 2. The Commission has jurisdiction over Rincon Creek and the subject matter of the 12 Cancellation Application. 13 3. Notice of the Cancellation Application was provided as required by law. 14 4. Based upon the record in the Transfer Application docket and in this docket, Rincon 15 Creek is no longer a public service corporation within the meaning of Article XV of the Arizona 16 Constitution. 17 5. Cancellation of Rincon Creek's CC&N is in the public interest. 18 6. A hearing in this matter is not necessary. 19 7. Staff's recommendation to approve the Cancellation Application is reasonable and 20 should be adopted. 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Rincon Creek Water Company's Certificate of Convenience and Necessity granted in Decision No. 31532 (April 30, 1959) is canceled.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Decision shall become effective immediately.

BY ORDER OF THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION.

COMMISSIONER

EXCUSED COMM. NEWMAN COMMISSIONER

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, ERNEST G. JOHNSON, Executive Director of the Arizona Corporation Commission, have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Commission to be affixed at the Capitol, in the City of Phoenix, this 2/5/ day of Nounker 2012.

ERNEST G. JOHNSON **EXCUTIVE DIRECTOR**

DISSENT

DISSENT

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1	SERVICE LIST FOR:	MICHAEL SCHULTZ	W. S DBA	SCHULTZ RINCON	MELA J. WATER
2		COMPANY			
3	DOCKET NO.:	W-03783A-1	2-0023		
4	Lawrence V. Robertson, Jr. ATTORNEY AT LAW				
5	P. O. Box 1448 Tubac, AZ 85646				
6	Janice Alward, Chief Counsel				
7	Legal Division ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION)N			
8	1200 West Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007	<i>5</i> 1 \			
9					
10	Steven M. Olea, Director Utilities Division ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION)N			
11	1200 West Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007	311			
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